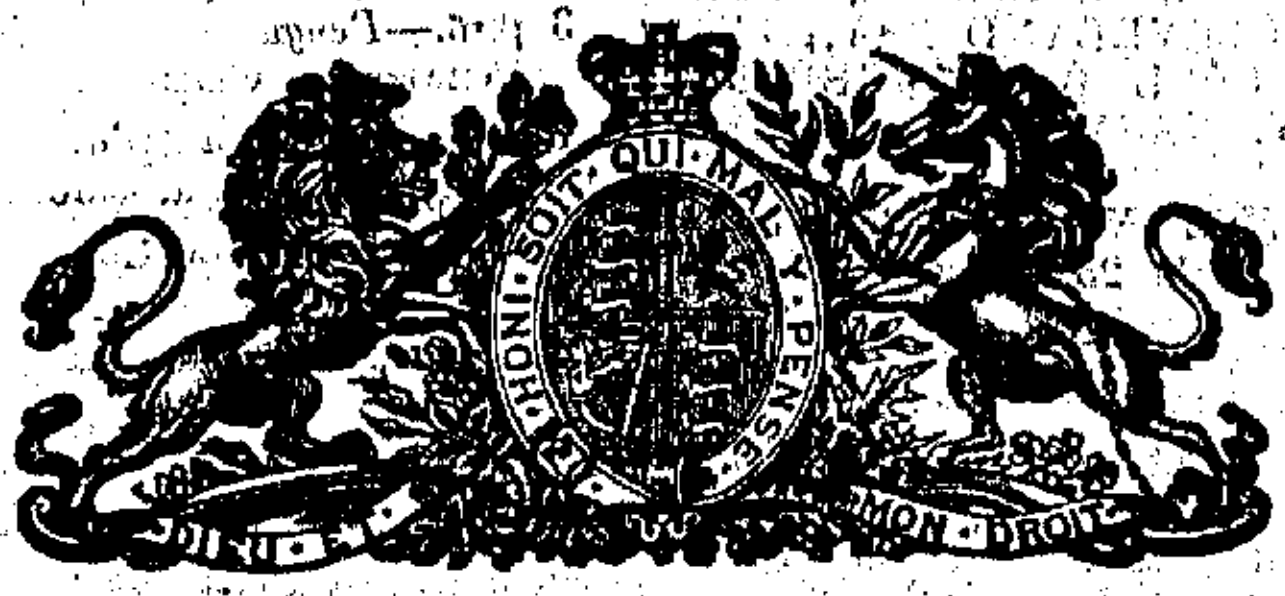


CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3969. 號七十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

日二十月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAB, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 28TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 3,200,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 800,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BRILLIENS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOIVRE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Mam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$600 (the amount of legal expenses) he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffused by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are affording a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).
Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mcl9

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo consented to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese men, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should

Intimations.

NOTICE.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (lit. the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.
Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mcl9

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLIPHANT & Co., General Agents. mcl24

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 23, 1876. apl

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being Indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON, Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. C. RAY, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,—Four Worthington Pumps.

Boller, Donkey Pump, Exhaust Pipes, Station do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7 1/2. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl26

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as "Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of No. 9 Police Station, Caine Road, with the Six Messuages or Tenements standing thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72. TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl21

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises. Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas. Fancy Dress materials of all kinds. Wool Plaids and Flannels. Silks and Poplins. Wool Shawls and Cloaks. Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Fancy Wool Goods. Lace and Linen Sets. Scarves and Sashes. Boys' Suits. Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound. The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48. MARINE Lot 111, WANGHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns. Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND Lot 601.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony. Annual Crown rent, \$70.78.

FARM Lot 17, FOOTPOOLUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises. Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOON:—MARINE Lot 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet. Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—Lots No. 6 and No. 47 in the Foreign Settlement. No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round. Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outbuildings. Area 1,064.76 of 86 square feet. Annual Ground rent, \$283.78.

No. 47 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floor Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 664.76 square feet. Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINTSEAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLABET from BOURBON. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATON" APOAR, Capt. McLAYTON, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN," Captain COWELL, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl18

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 15, 1876. mcl19

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "DIOMED" will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl22

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR" will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl22

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "QUEENSLAND," Captain CRAIG, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl25

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.) The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVRE, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MONGOLIA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVRE, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 Barque "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH," RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The A 1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED," WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON," 833 Tons Register, Captain SAKKIS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "SHALIMAR," WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "NIGHTINGALE," PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," MULLIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl23

FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 German Bark "CENTAUR," OFFERMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl23

Main.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUETZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant BUNNEY, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd March, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc23

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S. *PATROCLUS*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 20th March, for shipment per S. S. *Nestor*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc20

FROM BOMBAY AND KURACHEE.

FRENCH Steamer *Asia* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at their risk and expense.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc20

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Flamingo* having arrived, Consignees of Ordinary Singapore Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Options and Calcutta Cargo will be delivered from on board, and Consignees are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense without further notice.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
S. S. *HOCGLY*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *"Euphrate"* from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from Friday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 16th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

NOW READY.

YEN-SHUI, OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship *"GUNGA"*
GARGAN, Master, will be despatched to Manila on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc26

FOR YLOILO VIA MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner *"UNION"*
MISRAQUEÑAN, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer *"LEONOR"*
will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., instead of the time previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. L. Young to sell by Public Auction at the "London Inn," Queen's Road, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd March, 1876, at Noon,—
The FURNITURE, etc., therein, comprising—Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Engravings, Gas Lamps, Bar Fittings, Pewter Mugs, Glassware, Wines, and Spirits.

Also,

A Billiard TABLE, by Straple and Hughes.
2 Hhds. Beer.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES, comprising—
Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather, Lignumvitae, Blocks, etc.
Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Blacuit Dust, Implements, Cases, and Canteen.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine.
One Washing Machine.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of every description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16, *Mary Whitridge*, Amer. ship, 832, Cutler, Shanghai Mar. 10, Ballast.—HUSSELL & Co.
March 17, *Margaretta*, British ship, 864, J. Owens, Sydney Jan. 8, Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
March 17, *Villa de Rivadavia*, Spanish brig, 261, Camus, Manila Mar. 8, Sapanwood.—BRANDAO & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.
16, *August Friedrich*, for Macao.
17, *Hailong*, for Amoy, &c.
17, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Sir Harry Parker, for Taiwanfoo.
Thoon Kramon, for Bangkok.
Emma, for Bangkok.
Eyen, for Bangkok.
Sarah Nicholson, for London.
Centaur, for Portland (Oregon).
Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne.
Rajah, for Swatow.
Portia, for Takao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Mary Whitridge*, Mr C. Watt.
DEPARTED.—Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Mr D. A. Smith, Rev. Mr Buxtons, and 324 Chinese (84 from Amoy, 40 from this port).
Per *Hailong*, for Amoy, 2 Europeans.
To DEPART.—Per *Centaur*, 223 Chinese.
Per *Eyen*, 18 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Amer. ship *Mary Whitridge* reports: fresh monsoon throughout, latter part of passage accompanied with rain.
The British ship *Margaretta* reports: light winds and fine weather throughout.
The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* reports: fine weather along the Luzon Coast, closing into the land strong N.E. winds and rainy weather.

CARGO.

Per *Lombardy*, for London: from Hongkong 9 bales and 8 cases Silk; Shanghai 823 bales Silk, 42 bales Pongee, 6 bales Waste Silk, 2 half-chests and 6 pigs, Tea; Yokohama 158 bales Silk. For Continent: from Hongkong 7 bales Silk; Shanghai 84 bales Silk; Yokohama 112 bales Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—
Per Indian Mail Packet *PENGUN*, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th inst.

Per Indian Mail Packet *ARRATON* APCAR, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per *LEONOR*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of as previously notified.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, ROWEN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MELBOURNE.—
Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th instant.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 22nd inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mc23

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet *TEHERAN*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 29th instant.
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 30th instant.
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m. Posting on Board ceases.
ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc30

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 19.—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 20.—
Noon.—Sale of Pumps, Boiler, &c., at Cosmopolitan Dock.
3 p.m.—*Leonor* leaves for Manila.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo on *Patroclus* for shipment per *Nestor* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

TUESDAY, March 21.—
Noon.—Sale of "Overbeck Court." Goods per *Flamingo* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—
Noon.—Sale of Furniture, &c., at "London Inn," Queen's Road.
Dined leaves for London on or about this date.
Night leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

THURSDAY, March 23.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, March 24.—
11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval Yard.
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

SATURDAY, March 25.—
Noon.—*Queensland* leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
Gunga leaves for Manila on or about this date.

SUNDAY, March 26.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, April 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Begia* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WARRENTS against Undelivered Dividends, Bonds or Interests on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before this date.

SATURDAY, April 16.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22.—
Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30.—
Claims against the Estate of Diederich Heintzsch, Querino Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and Henry Roberts, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31.—
Claims against the Estates of Gustav Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Tam, Lam Kok Chong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sew Fan, Mong Chai, and a Chinaman, name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
3 p.m.—*Arraton* APCAR leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
Dined leaves for London on or about this date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

We should think the Viceroy of Canton was one of the "mildest manner'd men." Constrained to tell an untruth, he hesitates to do so in bold words and takes refuge in pretty, figurative language. An announcement that the Portuguese claim Macao is "startling to his hearing!"—so he says in the proclamation he has just issued. We have an inkling that, if England were to lose the greater part of her naval and military power, His Excellency would find himself equally "startled to hear" that Great Britain had claims to Hongkong, and would be to further adopt the words of his proclamation—"obliged to dispute the matter with them." But putting aside this latest specimen of Chinese finess in diplomacy, it is pretty evident that affairs at Macao wear a rather serious aspect. If the proclamation is worth anything, its tone clearly indicates a determination on the part of the Viceroy to proceed with the erection of the Customs' Examination House on Paters Island. "His Excellency," it says, "considered it necessary that regulations should be at once drawn up for carrying into effect the prayer of the petition from the Macao merchants, asking that the Customs' House might be established at the place in question," and information to that effect was to be at once conveyed to the Governor of Kwangtung and to the Hailwan, so that they might be able to report on the regulations forwarded at the same time. Altogether, it may be taken that the question of the rights of Portugal at Macao has been fairly raised, and the Government of that country cannot do better than to at once take steps to have it clearly and decisively settled. Twenty years ago Portugal could have forced China to acknowledge its claim to Macao with half the trouble and expense she would now be put to in doing so; every year will increase the difficulties, and if the matter be much longer postponed, China will probably be in a position to cope on equal terms with the armed forces of Portugal, and then the Chinese Government will certainly have a short memory as to Portuguese claims to "Celestial" territory. In the event of a rupture between the two countries on the question just now, it is scarcely to be expected that the Chinese Government would rely greatly on its military or naval forces to maintain its claims to Macao.

We should rather expect to find the Government requesting its merchants and other subjects to withdraw from the "Holy City," forbidding them to trade or have any communication with it, and doing all in its power to cut off the supplies of provisions to the place. Macao exists as it were on Chinese trade and Chinese supplies, and no doubt that if the "Celestials" were allowed and able to carry out such a course as the one indicated, Macao would be placed in a very serious position, although the Portuguese might not relinquish their hold on the Peninsula. The Portuguese, by the way, appear to be determined not to be found unprepared in the event of a rupture. Naval and military assistance is on the way out, and as late as the 7th inst. the Governor of Macao issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation or importation of fire-arms, except under a license from the Colonial Secretary's Office. Above the portal of the Senate House at Macao there is the inscription, placed there more than two centuries ago by a Portuguese Governor,—"City of the name of God; no more loyal one exists." Ere long Macao may have to prove the truth of this proud inscription in a very practical and troublesome way.

We have received a somewhat ponderous volume, in the conventional blue covers, containing statistics of the Colony of New Zealand for the year 1874, and abstracts from the agricultural statistics for 1875. New Zealand statistics do not, we imagine, form particularly interesting reading matter in Hongkong, and, if they did, the mass of figures presented in the volume are by no means inviting in appearance; but our readers need not be alarmed—we only intend extracting a very few of the general and most interesting items from the book. It appears that the estimated population at the end of the year 1874 was 841,860, being an increase of 45,914 on the population of the previous year. The immigrants during the year amounted to the large number of 48,968 persons, of whom 25,890 were males, and 18,195 females; while the emigrants numbered only 5,859, most of whom went to the Australian Colonies. Considering the number of the population the constitutional force seems rather a small one, numbering, as it did, only 703, but the Vo-

lunteer force of the Island on the other hand is of considerable strength, consisting, altogether, of 5,464 men. The births during the year numbered 12,844; the marriages 2,826, and the deaths 4,161. Coming to the trade and interchange we find that the total shipping, inward, at the various ports of the Colony was 856 vessels of 399,296 tons, being an increase on the previous year of 117 in number of vessels, and 109,999 in the tonnage. The total shipping outwards was 822 vessels of 385,533 tons. The value of the imports was £8,121,812 against £6,464,687 in the previous year, and it is worthy of note that the value of the imports in 1874 was almost double what it was in 1871. It will be seen from this foregoing statistics that the Colony is prospering exceedingly, and this fact, especially as there is now far greater facilities for communication between that part of the globe and Hongkong than there was formerly, will be a matter of interest and satisfaction to the residents in this Colony.

It will generally be regarded as satisfactory to learn that nothing whatever is known here regarding the rumour lately mentioned as having emanated from a Mauritius journal, to the effect that our present Governor was likely to be transferred to the larger if not more important Colony of Mauritius. Possibly some kind friend may have been working in the dark on behalf of Sir Arthur Kennedy, so that the way might be paved for the future appointment of that able and experienced officer to the more lucrative post referred to. Be this as it may, there are no present fears of such a change; and in view of the good that has been effected in Hongkong during Sir Arthur's administration of the government, and of the large experience which he has acquired of our Colonial and municipal wants, it is to be hoped that the promotion hinted at will be deferred until such time as the grave questions now pending, affecting the commercial prosperity of the Colony, are placed on a more satisfactory footing.

No doubt a war with Corea would have been a very serious undertaking for Japan, but we Europeans, used to mighty armies and fleets, were inclined to look forward to the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries as not such a very momentous event. The editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, a Japanese native newspaper, was, however, fully impressed with the gravity of the "situation," as is evident from the following outbreak of pent-up feeling on learning the peaceful result of the negotiations—"But a few months since and the heavens were lurid and threatening, the atmosphere was thick, and blood-red clouds appeared to be drifting towards us from the direction of the north-west. But happily, all has changed. The sky above is now transparently clear and placid, the air is laden with pleasant odours, and a soft and gentle breeze bears to us from the south tidings of peace and good will, instead of the dreaded trumpet-call to arms." Well done the Japan Native Press!

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press comments on an article in the Russian *Invalide* reviewing Asiatic events of international importance during the year 1875, and says that this paper has fallen foul of England to some purpose. "In China, in Malaya, in Burmah, in Afghanistan, in Egypt, and elsewhere it persists to find evidence in British movements of deep and dangerous designs and a quenchless thirst for conquest. Referring to the murder of Mr Margary in Yunnan, it remarks for instance, that in reality, it is only an episode in the long-continued struggle of England with China. England, anxious to weaken China, has never been at a loss for pretexts. . . . But these false and foolish statements have their grave side. It matters very little indeed what the Russians choose to think of us, or how they interpret our movements. Nor need there be any great anxiety felt with regard to the impression such an effusion is likely to produce in Europe. . . . As *The Times* points out, the story given by the official organ of the Russian Government is chiefly worthy of remark because it will soon be published in such journals as the *Turkistan Gazette*, copied into the native prints of our Indian Empire, and retailed, with rich additions from Oriental fancy, in the bazaars of all the East."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail notices the notification by the Governor of Macao, against the importation and exportation of fire-arms, and asks whether the Portuguese authorities think that the Chinese there are going to rise against them, but observes there is no thing like precautionary measures. It also gives the decision of the appeal case in reference to the prefix of "Reverend" to the names of clergymen.
The *Chung Ngai San Po* has no editorial in this issue.
The *Universal Circulating Herald* comments on the peace between Corea and Japan. It thinks that Japan is going too fast in her imitation of foreign progress.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Thistle* has been docked at Kowloon.

A SCRATCH Match at cricket will be played to-morrow (Saturday), weather permitting, commencing at 1.30 p.m. The Band of the 28th Regiment will be in attendance.

By kind permission of Captain Britow, Divine Service will be held on board the *Sydenham* on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. A launch will go round the harbour to collect those wishing to attend.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Saigon, to the effect that a large steamer (no name given) is ashore at a place called Ocir de Mer, over a hundred miles this side of Cape St. James; and considerable anxiety has naturally been felt during the day as to what steamer this somewhat ambiguous message could apply. No less than half-a-dozen steamers have left this port during the last six days, and as it is a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory thing to hazard guesses at identity in such matters, we prefer to wait further news.

"St. Patrick's day in the morning" was made evident at a very early hour by means of what to our ears sounded like a life-band, which parambulated the streets about 2 a.m. to-day. No public demonstration has taken place or is in contemplation, so far as we are aware, in honour of the day, although a semi-private entertainment is reported as having been held in an empty store in Queen's Road, under the auspices of Father Oulien, on behalf of temperance principles, when the hall was tastefully decorated, and a number of soldiers and sailors passed a pleasant evening. We give a short notice of the patron Saint of Ireland in another column.

SAINT PATRICK, THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND.

A Saint's day mostly marks, not the day of his birth but the day of his death, and it is generally accepted that the Apostle of Ireland finished his career upon earth on this day, the 17th March. It will perhaps surprise many of those who have been doing their shamrock to-day—or the little trollop that Hibernians in this island are obliged to substitute for it—to learn that St. Patrick was neither an Irishman, nor a Welshman—nor even a Scotchman, but that the evidence goes to show that he was a Frenchman. He was carried captive into Ireland when about 16 years of age, and was a bond-slave for about 6 years. He had been brought up in the Christian faith. Having escaped to his native place, he was again captured, but after a very short bondage he managed to again escape. When in his own country he bethought of the state of the land of his captivity. He dreamt he "saw in a vision of the night, a man whose name was Victorinus coming as if from Ireland with innumerable letters, one of which he handed to me; and I read the beginning of the letter which ran thus, 'The voice of the people of Ireland,' and whilst I was reading the beginning of the letter I thought at that very moment I heard the voices of those who were beside the wood of Foelud—which is near the Western sea, and they cried out thus:—'We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still among us.' And I was touched to the very heart and could read no more and so I awoke."

The call was obeyed. Out he set for Ireland, and North and South, East and West profited by his teaching and preaching. It is generally supposed that it was a form of the Roman Catholic religion that he taught, but there is much evidence to show that the form of Church polity that he introduced was not that of the Italian Church, and that each of the 865 Bishops whom St. Patrick ordained was only a Bishop of one Church—or, in fact, a presbyter.

St. Patrick toiled in Ireland for more than sixty years—and if Irishmen cannot claim the apostle as a native of their country, they can at all events point to him as one who spent his life in its evangelisation, and who succeeded in a most wonderful manner in planting the truths of true religion throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Macao.

A correspondent at Macao writes:—"The Chinese proclamation published in the *Chinese Mail*, the translation of which appeared in the *China Mail* of yesterday, does not mention anything that may be construed to refer to an 'Examination Office' in the Paters Island. It says that the boats will be examined at Lapa. The Viceroy after all quite agreed with the Governor to have a fiscal station at Monte Island (the smaller one) *Siu-ma-lao-ch'o*. For the rest the Viceroy only beats an honourable retreat."

According to the Chinese version published by the *Chinese Mail* it is clearly stated in the proclamation that the examination of goods (whether it be in an office or in boats we are not prepared to say) is to take place in Wan Tai, an island known by the Portuguese as Paters or Lapa Island.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
17th March, 1876.

ASSAULT.

Leong San Yow, a Chinese woman residing in Wellington Street, was summoned by Lai Chuan Fa, a servant girl owned by the defendant, for assault. The complainant stated that on the 16th instant, she was told to make tea, but as she had to get water to wash, she failed to do so in time. The defendant thereupon got hold of a rattan and beat her, inflicting some ugly marks on her legs and shoulders. She was sold to her for \$36. The defendant stated that she had a friend in the house and she asked the girl to make tea. She did not do so for two hours, and she beat her in consequence. Complainant had also stolen \$3 which she had placed underneath her pillow. The matron of the gaol having proved the extent of the injuries from which the complainant was suffering, the defendant was fined \$20.

HAWKING WITHOUT LICENSES.

In view of this being time for the renewal of hawkers' licenses, a great many of them have been taken up in the course of the last few days for failing to get out new licenses. Some half-a-dozen of them were taken up to-day and were fined from 50 cents to \$1 each.

NUISANCE.

The Government night-soil contractor was summoned for neglecting to provide a proper number of boats to carry away the rubbish from the town. There were none at the wharves at Cleverly street, Gilman Street and Pottinger street on the 16th instant. The defendant urged that he had lost some oars and anchors by the wind. Postponed till the 23rd instant.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)
17th March, 1876.

Gracia v. David, \$126.—This was a suit heard on the 7th inst. The claim was on a promissory note against the defendant, a gun-lascar. The defendant then urged that he had paid a portion of the money to the plaintiff through a Portuguese watchman in the employ of Messrs Sayle & Co. This witness was found to have been telling a lot of falsehoods and was sent to six weeks' hard labour, while judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. The defendant and a witness of his named Isaac were told to come up last Tuesday to await the order of the Court as to their disposal. They failed to appear and a summons was issued for their attendance to-day, and they put in an appearance accordingly.

His Lordship asked why they did not attend last Tuesday.

The defendant replied that he did not understand that he was to appear on that day, and the moment he received notice to do so he came at once.

His Lordship said he had been considering their case as to what he should do with them. As it was just possible that the defendant had paid the money to the watchman who had been sent to gaol as he stated, he would give him the benefit of the doubt. But he must know that the Court had power to send him to gaol for perjury, and if he was sent to trial before the magistrate, he would get a much heavier punishment. His Lordship hoped he would not come to Court again to do the same thing. He then asked the defendant how long he had been in the service and he replied that he had been in the army 21 years. His Lordship thereupon observed that it was sad to see a man so long in the service guilty of a gross perjury, for which, his Lordship had a good mind to send him to gaol. He would now, however, forfeit his character to a certain extent. His Lordship observed that what he had said about the defendant applied to his witness Isaac, and he hoped they would not come before the Court again.

Malin v. Afo, \$24.—This was a claim for the value of ten cases of Kerosene oil sold to the defendant. His Lordship delivered judgment to-day. He said he had come to the same conclusion now as he had before, viz that one of the innocent parties who showed neglect should suffer. He could have given judgment last Court day, only he did not like to delay the proceedings of the Court by referring to the authorities on the point. The debit-note appeared to be regular and the defendant had no knowledge that it was not so. Messrs. Frazar & Co., the agents of the plaintiff, did not take such care of the debit-note book as they might have done. Judgment must therefore be given for the defendant. The plaintiff urged the defendant ought to have asked Nunn whether he had a right to collect the money.

His Lordship said the defendant had no means of knowing that it was incorrect. He had no suspicion whatever. If the negligence had been on his part, judgment would have been given against him.

China.

SHANGHAI.

A Mafoo in the employ of Mr Tyler, Chief Constable of Her Majesty's gaol, was charged this afternoon (March 8th) with having committed a criminal offence upon the person of Mr Tyler's daughter, a little girl of only nine years old. The proceedings were held in the precincts of the gaol, where a temporary Court was fitted up. The details of the examination were what might have been expected, and pointed conclusively to the fact of the offence having been committed. The prisoner was brought in and subjected to a searching examination by the three mandarins. He crawled about the floor, crying in the usual Chinese fashion, first wailing his entire innocence, then he confessed to having kicked the little girl, and attributed her injuries to that. This was received with a cry of contemptuous derision, and turning at last to Mr Medhurst the Chinese asked him if, under the circumstances, he would permit a little judicious punishment to be applied to hasten the proceedings. The Consul assented, and a triple strap was brought in to slap the prisoner's face with; but after a little further discussion it was decided to remove him to the Che-hien's yamen in the City. The mandarins all agreed that the evidence as to his identity and guilt was perfectly conclusive; but as, according to Chinese law, a criminal must

confess before he can be punished, he is to be tortured until he does so. This will probably not take long, and the man will doubtless lose his head, rape being a capital offence in China. We are informed by Mr Medhurst that this is by no means the first offence of the kind committed on foreign children in Shanghai, and we therefore consider it our duty to make the matter public.—*Shanghai Courier.*

HELP FROM PEKING.

(The Friend of China.)

In the course of the month we have been favoured by the presence of Dr. J. Dudgeon from Peking, who kindly consented to meet a small gathering of friends of the Society, members of parliament and others, at our office on Friday, the 17th ult. Dr. Dudgeon joined the London Missionary Society in 1863, and was immediately appointed to Peking, where he succeeded Dr. Lookhart in charge of the Missionary Hospital. He was formerly also physician to the British Legation in Peking, and a few years after the reconstitution of the Tung Wen Kwan (the Peking College of Foreign Sciences and Literature) he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology, the only chair as yet established in the Medical Faculty. Having been private medical adviser of several of the high officials of the court of Peking, Dr. Dudgeon is intimately acquainted with the views and feelings of those great Chinese Statesmen upon the opium question. The interview at our office was therefore one of unusual interest. On the one hand, Dr. Dudgeon expounded the physiological side of the opium question as one who had made long and careful study of it in circumstances peculiarly favourable for observation. On the other hand, he could give direct and positive information as to the strong antagonism of the rulers of China against the opium traffic. Last year Dr. Dudgeon inserted an article in the Peking Magazine, a monthly periodical in the Chinese language, giving an account of the production of opium in India, its importance as a branch of revenue to the Indian Government, pointing out the increase of production in China, referring to the formation of an influential Anti Opium Society in England, the issuing of prize essays on the subject; showing the renewed interest that is being taken in this country in Chinese matters—clearly indicating the ignorance of our people as to the enormous evils of the traffic, nay, almost the fact of the existence of such a traffic; pointing out its inconsistency with our Christianity—triumphantly referring, for the encouragement of the Chinese, to our abolition of slavery in our own possessions, and at such a cost, and our exertions in putting down slavery on both coasts of Africa, as well as the influence we had brought to bear on Portugal in the discontinuance of the Coolie Trade at Macao, suggesting various courses which might be adopted, and calling upon the government at the present opportune moment to take steps for checking so serious an evil. This powerful and plain-speaking article, of which we hope to be able to give a fuller account in a subsequent number, before it appeared in the magazine, was submitted to some of the officials of the Tung Li Yamen (the Foreign Board), received their approval, and after its publication it created considerable sensation in Chinese circles. During the conference which takes place in regard to affairs of state at the commencement of each reign, the subject of Opium was under deliberation, and but for the death of the late emperor, the engrossing concerns relating to the accession of the new emperor, and especially the unhappy news of Margary's murder, threatening serious political complications with this country, it was confidently anticipated that some action would have been taken by the Chinese Government in regard to his subject. Dr. Dudgeon, however, is thoroughly persuaded that the Chinese Government will revert to this business as soon as the way is clear. They suddenly and peremptorily put a stop to the emigration of Chinese coolies to Cuba in spite of the existing treaty with Spain, and he is convinced that nothing but fear withholds their hand from similarly interfering in as summary a manner with our opium trade. The extreme importance of his information will be at once evident. We have reason to hope that Dr. Dudgeon will himself put into a printed form the valuable information he laid before us verbally. In the meantime, we have the pleasure of giving our readers extracts from the report given in an Argyle paper of an interesting speech by the doctor as Chairman of a re-union of his fellow-townsmen in Glasgow, by which it will be made evident that we have not overrated the interest of our own meeting. "I have been requested to speak upon China, but the difficulty in such an *embarras de richesses* is to select one of the hundred and more subjects which might interest you, and to say anything worthy of the subject in half an hour. The difficulty is, what to say, where to begin, but chiefly where to end. We ought to be deeply interested in everything that relates to China, her progress, her civilization, trade, &c., for we have a great stake in the country, as witnesses our commerce in tea, silk, opium, &c.; and, moreover, China is even now exerting a powerful though silent influence in the world through her productions and her emigration, and she is yet destined to become far more influential. They are emphatically the coming race, filling the United States, Australia, and the Straits Settlements, and but for our distance and the expense of transport, might be this have been competing, and successfully too, against trade unions in this country; in my opinion the bane, and what will ultimately be the ruin of our country, if for no other reason than by the diversion of our trade and industries into the hands of other nations; and they might also have been filling our houses and colonies with domestic servants. With the advance of education among ourselves and as a consequence the difficulty of procuring domestic servants, it is not improbable that it will yet come to this; and let me tell you that, you will find them industrious, frugal, economical, simple in their manners, inventive, polite, quiet, docile, obedient, and respectful to their superiors. They are second to no other people on the face of the globe in these traits of character. They make admirable, thrifty colonists, industrious husbandmen, agriculturists, and florists, and in short, can readily turn their hand to anything. The Chinaman's diet and dress are simple in the extreme—his wants are few and easily supplied, and he possesses great power of endurance and patience. They, indeed, possess the elements of a great people. And what are some of the signs of progress in that country? I need

not remind you of the rapid advance she is making in military matters—the establishment of arsenals, powder works—the building of gunboats—the purchase of ironclads, guns, ammunition, torpedoes, &c., &c.—the translation of foreign works bearing on these and kindred subjects—the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages, in sciences—the establishment of a central college at Peking, with a staff of foreign professors, with which the other schools are affiliated, and to which they act as feeders—the educational mission to the United States, several batches of boys having already been sent to that country to pursue their studies. . . . Among the signs of progress I should also refer to the appointment of legations and consuls to foreign countries, now about to be realized—a matter in their own interests and that of their subjects abroad, which has been strongly pressed upon them by circumstances—the introduction of steamboats, owned by Chinese, and engaged chiefly in the rice transport to the North, thus dispensing with the Grand Canal, and saving great expense, loss and pollution—the resolution to begin the working of coal and iron mines, for which plant and machinery are now wanted in their country—in laying off a short line of telegraph in the South, the outcome of the troubles with Japan in re Formosa, and once introduced, like everything else foreign, certain to be extensively adopted, and with coal and iron mining, the smelting iron horse is sure to speedily follow. . . . In the case of Japan, the world was astonished by the conversion of a heathen empire to European civilization in almost a day, and we have not ceased to gaze tremblingly at her rapid advance in material improvement, afraid of a revolution upsetting the whole thing. We have been dissatisfied at the slow pace of the Chinese, and her slow rate of progress has been intensified by contrast with the rapid growth of the sister empire, inferior in extent, population, solidity, and all the best traits of national character. Forty years ago we were confined to the factories outside Canton; now some fifteen ports are open to us along the entire seaboard and inland on the great rivers Yangtsze. Our ministers are lodged in the Capital, consult with the members of the Chinese Foreign Office, which is composed of the highest officials of the various Government Boards, and with liberty of official intercourse with chiefs of departments. Right of audience was demanded, and although long delayed by reason of the minority of the Emperor, was at last granted, and although not everything that could be desired, has still had its effect in helping to overthrow old prejudices and break up the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness, pride, arrogance, and assumption of terrestrial supremacy. Christianity is also making progress. There are upwards of 10,000 Protestant converts, and probably half-a-million or more of Roman Catholics. . . . What then are some of the reasons that have prevented China from advancing more rapidly—why has Christianity not made more rapid progress? why is there so much hostility between the Chinese and Western nations, so much so that we seem always on the brink of a war, and diplomacy and patience are strained to the very utmost to prevent a rupture? Well, there are in the minds of all weak nations natural objections against a higher and stronger civilization being forced upon them. There is difference of race, religion, language, customs, and manners, remoteness, &c., &c.; but I believe the root of the matter will be found in the unfriendliness of the people, and this again I have the greatest reason for believing is the outcome of the iniquitous opium traffic which has been carried on now for 100 years—admitted during the first twenty-five years as a "foreign medicine," with a slight duty, and during the next sixty as a "foreign dirt" forced upon the Chinese by a system of smuggling and at the cannon's mouth, and during the last fifteen years as an "honourable" trade—a treaty right! And yet the consumption, sale, and native growth of the poppy are illegal. The whole nation, with the exception of a few well-informed officials, believe that we trade in it, because we desire to work their ruin. We are bent upon extending it at all hazards, and as the Times once asked, why should we stop in our march of improvement for India, simply because a distant country is injured by the trade? Indian finance is benefited to the extent of seven or eight millions annually and China is being ruined. The commerce and manufactures of our own country are seriously affected by the trade, so much so that in one sense we might say, *Great Britain pays over eight millions annually to India. We and the Chinese are the sufferers by the trade.* The Japanese Ambassador once told me that it was this trade that made the great difference between Japan and China. Japan would not have it upon any account. Fortunately for the country of the Rising Sun, her first treaty with a foreign nation (the United States), contained no opium clauses; and it was impossible for us to insert such a clause in ours, both from the opposition of Japan and the example of the "Flowerly Flag," and no advantage to us in Japan would be wrought out of the Favourable Nation clauses, and are not we and the world at large, as well as Japan herself, now reaping the rich reward of the U.S. treaty? It was the U.S. too, allow me to say in passing, if I am not mistaken, that first inserted the clause for the toleration of Christianity in their treaty with China, and we here, too, had to follow suit. The high officials and people of the Flowerly Land believe opium, and the wars with England result from it, to be the cause of all their troubles. Our wars have demoralized the people, disarranged their finances, given rise to official corruption, and in this way have stimulated the native growth of opium. Were this traffic abolished there is almost nothing in the way of progress in the opening up of the country, and the facilitating of trade, that they are not, I believe, prepared to go with its existence, which Christian and philanthropist can wish for more facilities for trade extended to the foreigner? Greater facilities for trade mean greater ruin and poverty to the country. But the Chinese, you will say, grow their own opium, and our ceasing to cultivate and import it would not benefit them and would hurt India financially. Well, as I have already said, the cultivation is illegal, and the trade, except in relation to foreigners, is forbidden. The government is opposed to it; imperial edicts are annually issued against it, and yet it flourishes, and why? Because of the corruption and impetuosity of the lower officials and their underlings. One excuse for their neglect to enforce the imperial edicts against native cultivation of the poppy, is that they believe it serves to keep the silver from flowing out of the country, and diminishes the quantity of the imported article. When the time comes for battling effectively with the Indian

article, and if the conscience of the country is not then completely ruined, the native growth will most assuredly be put down. I believe the government has the will and the power. Why, only the other month the Governor of Canton was deposed for re-establishing gambling in that city, and the orders came from Peking, and had to be obeyed. The most stringent orders against opium-smoking are in force at the present time in the army of the Viceroy of Chihli at Tientsin and Taku. The Chinese would repudiate the opium clause of the treaty to-morrow, did they not fear another opium war, just as they have thrown overboard the Spanish treaty in the article of the Cuban coolie trade, and they refused to treat with Fern except on the clear understanding that the coolie trade should be abandoned. The Chinese themselves told our ambassador that the subject is never out of their thoughts, and that they are continually devising methods by which to extricate themselves from its flowing poison without at the same time offending us. In the last convention our merchants opposed an increase of the duty from thirty to fifty taels per chest. It is a foul blot on our flag and Christianity, and I fear we shall yet reap the reward, if we are not already doing so, in dulness of trade and political difficulties ever and anon cropping up. China is a magnificent country, and the grandest mart in the world for our commerce. One, I think, has said, that the mills of Lancashire might be kept constantly at work making nothing but cotton cloth for stockings for the Chinese. And in the commerce of such a country Glasgow ought to have more than the lion's share in the development of her coal and iron resources and the opening up of the country by railroads and telegraphs. And yet our merchants pursue this shortsighted, suicidal policy, selling a drug which spoils their market for manufactured goods and shipping to China oversized and mildewed cotton stuffs. Some seem to look upon China as simply made for our merchants, and on opium as a means in the hands of Providence for diminishing the competition and eventually sweeping the Chinese from the face of the earth. The plan is succeeding only too well, and the "foreign dirt" is annually transported into eight millions sterling in behalf of Indian finance."

India.

(Friend of India.)

The small reduction in the rates of Indian postage which the Berne Conference has resolved upon, is but a step in the right direction, and the *Bombay Gazette* points out what it thinks should be the next step. The great aim of Indian postal reformers should be to insist on the abolition of the Southampton service, which nobody in India wants, and to get the whole postal subsidy concentrated on the Brindisi line. By means of this change we should get our letters conveyed more quickly and at cheaper rates. The Indian public will probably agree with our contemporary that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. It has ceased to be of any real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service to India is no longer a benefit, but an evil, and must as soon as possible be got rid of.

The Bill introduced by Sir William Muir into the Viceroyal Council on the 15th instant, as a first step towards establishing a uniform coinage throughout the Peninsula, enables the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money in coin or for specified metal, issued by, or made for, any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India; the power being limited by certain restrictions. The coinage of Native States must be similar in fineness and weight to those of the Indian Government; the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices now extant; and the equivalent value of the Imperial coin is inscribed on each in English. The Native State must formally declare that the Imperial coin is legal tender in the territories subject to it, and must defray the cost of cutting and breaking counterfeits, or called in, coin under the rules of the Government of India. The Bill authorizes the Native States to send proper metal to a British India mint to be coined, and enables the Imperial Government to make a small charge for coining it; the Native State having to abstain for a term of thirty years from coining in its own mint. The Governor-General is empowered to limit the number of any coins to be made for any State.

A contemporary, writing with reference to the rumour we noticed in our last issue, that Lord Northbrook and Napier were about to send home their recommendations for a scheme of army reform, says that the question has been at a dead-lock ever since Lord Northbrook came to India, owing to his determination not to spend money, and his intolerance of other men's views. The result of this intolerance, he says, "as to the army (concerning which the Viceroy has been perhaps more intensely positive than on any subject), is that Lord Napier has only withdrawn altogether from the intolerant dictation of a man, who showed no sense whatever of the defence that should have been paid to his age, experience, and exact knowledge of military affairs, but thought it necessary, as he had been Under-Secretary of War to claim all knowledge under heaven concerning the Indian Army. And the consequence is, there has been a dead-lock in army affairs. Lord Northbrook cannot work with any one, and that is really the history of his Viceroyalty." We quote these remarks because, though severe, they are, we suspect, not unjust. Lord Northbrook's attitude towards his subordinates has undoubtedly been one of the weakest points in his rule.

The *Delhi Gazette* says that the total out-turn of tea for Kumaon and Garhwal in 1875 was close on 600,000 lbs., of which about 100,000 lbs. was black. All was sold to the nabob and Bokhara merchants. A few contractors have been entered into for the crop of 1876, and it is stated that the dealers are prepared to purchase as much as the planters can grow this year. There are now three Central Asian dealers in Kumaon, and other exports of green tea from the district for last season will amount to nearly 400,000 lbs., of an estimated value of about three lakhs of rupees.

A contemporary states that the Portuguese *Diario do Governo* publishes an official

statement which notices Cameron's arrival at Benguela, on the 8th December last. "According to this report, he was at once visited by the Governor of the Province, who informed him that he had received express orders from home to render every assistance; and supply him with funds he might require, and, at the same time, he placed the official residence at his disposal. The state of Cameron's health was such as to cause anxiety, and all the medicines ordered by the physician who attended him were supplied gratuitously from the hospital dispensary. His followers, who were numerous, and all natives of Zambar, were accommodated in the old Government house, and supplied with all they required, to the amount of about £75. On the 19th of December, Lieutenant Cameron was received in Angola by Governor-General Andrade, who gave him all the assistance in his power. The Lieutenant took up his quarters in the Consul's house, and his followers, fifty-six Arabs were lodged in the fortress of San Miguel."

Colonel Gordon is still safe and in good health. Disquieting rumours were circulating in England a short time ago, to the effect that some misfortune had befallen his expedition, but these have been shown to be unfounded by news from the Colonel, dated from Duffa, reporting his own health and safety, though the medical man who accompanied him had died. When Gordon wrote, not a white man had been left in the party. He had reached a rapid, which he feared it would be impossible to pass. It is therefore not improbable that it will be impossible to extend the exploration of the Nile further with the assistance of steam.

With reference to the great number of vessels that have been lost off the coast of Ceylon, the *Ceylon Times* has the following:—"In a late issue, when alluding to the two most recent cases of wrecked steamers at Galle, we stated what we believed to be a well-ascertained fact, that the variation of ship-compasses when nearing our coast are so serious, as to defy the calculations of the most careful navigators, and sufficient for many of our shipping disasters of late years. We are informed that these variations are not constant, but are controlled by the direction of the wind and the character of the land. Now, setting aside all thought of fable and legend, a considerable portion of our seaboard contains vast deposits of magnetic iron ore. Whether this was known in former times or not, it is beyond question that the rare quality of the tools manufactured by native smiths from indigenous ore, is attributed to its possessing a highly magnetic quality. This fact, and the extraordinary variations of the compass-needle in these waters, and the loss of a number of iron steamers on our coast, form curious illustrations of the fiction of the loadstone rock of 'Sinbad the Sailor.' The subject is of sufficient importance to call for a series of observations as to the precise extent of these magnetic variations."

It is reported that Bombay is to have a fresh batch of C.S.I.'s. Messrs. Desai, Desai, and Nana Morjee may shortly rejoin upon being enrolled. Ex-members of the local Legislative Council and members now in office will, according to a contemporary, also participate in this general recognition of distinguished services, which, however, will be restricted to the non-official element.

A Marriage in Parsee high life is announced by the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. Mr. Jahangheer, heir and nephew of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Ready money, is engaged to Miss Dhanubai, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia. The celebration of this event is postponed till the Prince's return to Bombay, when grand festivities are expected to take place.

The construction of the jetty in connection with the Madras Harbour has, for a time, been suspended in accordance with the orders of Government. The work was stopped, the *Standard* says, as a revised estimate has been submitted to the authorities by Mr. May under instructions from Mr. Parkes, and it is reported that the cost of the structure will be increased by at least half a million sterling.

The Lift at Hog Island has been successfully utilized in the cleaning of a large steamer. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malda*, of about 2000 tons, with a length of 260 feet and 34 beam, was lifted at 8 p.m., on Thursday last week, returned to Bombay daily scraped, cleaned, and with two coats of paint on Saturday, at 10 a.m., and left the same evening with the Calcutta mail. The total weight of the Lift was 6098 tons, including pontoon, ship, girders, &c. It being full moon, the tide was unusually strong, and great care had to be exercised in handling and getting into position a long light draft vessel.

Miscellaneous.

The Opium question has been placed in two very cheering aspects. Not only does the competition of China do away with the moral objections against the Indian trade; but even for the sake of the morals of the Chinese, as well as of the Indian treasury, it ought to stimulate the Indian Government to develop its opium business. For just as good run is less fatal than bad run to the morals of soldiers and sailors, so it would be as for every year for the Chinese man to patronise the foreign drug in preference to the home-grown article. And again, if the Chinese can only be induced to improve their own drug by mixing it with Indian opium, it follows that the new development of the native Chinese industry may, instead of ultimately destroying the Indian trade, positively increase it. To the foregoing ingenious argument we may add another, which was advanced by the writer of a letter in our issue of the 10th instant, namely, the impetus which will be given to the trade in Indian opium by the establishment of a direct route to Western and South-Western China.—*Indian Pioneer.*

What they do at Canton.—It was after the evening service, Mrs. Condon and the three Misses Condon had arrived home. They sat listlessly around the room with their things on. Mrs. Condon was lying on the lounge, asleep. "Emmeline," said Mrs. Condon, suddenly addressing her eldest, "did you see Mrs. Parker when she came in?" "Yes, ma," replied Emmeline, "She didn't have that hat on last Sunday, did she?" "No," said Emmeline, "It is her new hat. I noticed it the moment she went down the aisle, and says to Sarah, 'What on earth possesses Mrs. Parker to wear such a hat as that?' says I." "Such a great, prancing feather on such a little hat, looked awfully ridiculous. I thought I should have laughed right out when I saw it," observed Sarah. "I don't think it looked any worse than Mrs. Schuyler's, with that flaring red bow on the back," said Amelia. "I don't see what Mrs. Schuyler can be thinking of to dress Mary out like that," said Mrs. Condon with a sigh. "Mary must be older than Sarah, and yet she dresses as if she were a mere child." "Did you see how the widow Marshall was trucked out?" interrupted Emmeline. "She was as gay as a peacock. Mercy, what airs that woman puts on! I would like to ask her when she is going to bring back that pan of flour," and Emmeline tittered maliciously. "She's shining around old Mr. Masters, they say," mentioned Amelia. "Old Mr. Masters!" said Mrs. Condon. "Why, he is old enough to be her father." "What difference does it make to her?" "But I pity him if he gets her. She's a perfect wild cat. Ellen Blyden has got one of them Victoria hats, I see. If I had a drunken father I'd keep in doors, I think, and not be parading myself in public." Just then there was a motion on the lounge, and the ladies began to take off their things. "Hello, folks," said Mr. Condon, rising up and rubbing his eyes. "Is church out?" "Yes," said Mrs. Condon, with a yawn, which communicated itself to her daughters. "Did you hear a good sermon?" "Pretty," accompanied by another yawn all around. "See many good clothes?" was the next question. "I suppose you think, Mr. Condon, that that is all your wife and daughter go to Church for, to look at other people's clothes," said Mrs. Condon, tartly. "That's just like pa," said Emmeline, with a toss of the head. "He is always slurring church people." Pa sloped to bed.—*Danbury News.*

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 17, 1876.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	620
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" " " " " " " " " "	New Benares, cash...
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" " " " " " " " " "	credit, 585
" " " " " " " " " "	Old Malwa, cash...
" " " " " " " " " "	credit, 580
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" " " " " " " " " "	Old Malwa, cash...
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CAMPFIRE,	14 1/2
QUICKSILVER,	81
SALT PETRE,	4 1/2 c 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	3/11
Credit, 6 months' sight, ...	3/11 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	R 221
" Bombay, demand,	R 220 1/2
" Shanghai, demand,	R 73 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	73
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B,	—
Sycee,	—
Mexicans,	—
Gold Leaf,	26.25
English Sovereigns,	5.12
Australian Sovereigns,	5.14
Discount,	7 c 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 3 per cent. prem.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$492.50	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145	
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 50 c dis. ex div.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$675	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$220	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850	
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 67	
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 625	
H.K. & M. S.-boat Co., 6 dis.	
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. —	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 74	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$624 dis.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104	

Temperatures.

HONGKONG, March 17, 1876.	
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s, Foreman, Queen's Road.)	
Thermometer—9 A.M.,	69 1/2
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Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Annie Broughton, from New York to Shanghai.	
Jan. 6, Osterscop, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 6, Lycks Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.	
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Alx. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.	
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.	
Jan. 22, Flinthshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.	
Jan. 24, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool to Manila.	
Jan. 26, Nestor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.	
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.	
Feb. 1, Neorbus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.	

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **TEHRAN**, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above place on **THURSDAY**, the 30th instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 29th Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOLLER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 16, 1876. m680

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, **FRAY WEST**, Agents, Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**, the 15th April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, **FRAY WEST**, Agents, Hongkong, March 15, 1876. ap15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THIS Season's American HAMS and SALMON in prime condition. Smoked Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGTON'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

U. S. MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLINGS.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**, Agents Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining Risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL,.....\$500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China, and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSOON, Liquidators, Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON, Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference, BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATYER.

Price: \$3.

Shanghai,.....KELLY & Co.

Hongkong,....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSSE, or LEONG AN YON, KWONGKING, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co., Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pilots from Reef Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 89.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the main-mast.

H. F. STUART, Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China, F. FRIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON & (Germany.)

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Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARON, Handpicked, Double-sifted at \$8 per Ton. SMALL, at \$8 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point, Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.)

Pints, \$18 " " " "

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY, \$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co., Hongkong, June 23, 1875. tf.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs KAYNAT & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARETT.

The House and Offices No. 8, D'Agular Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENHART.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, March 6, 1876.

TO LET—In Albany Road.

A GOOD TWO-STALLED STABLE, with Coach-house annexed, with immediate possession.

Rent \$6 per month. Apply at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl1

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,

Furnished.

Apply to M. STOUT.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street;

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

House No. 8, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 11, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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